WASHINGTON.

Serious Illness of Senator Summer.

Interminable McGarrahan Claim Again.

Senator Howard's Resolution for the Cession of Canada.

Another Senatorial Flurry Over the Appropriation Bills.

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY LINE.

Enormous Expense of Government Surveys.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1871.

Serious Illness of Senator Sumner. For some time past Senator Sumner has been suffering acute pains in the chest, and on Thursday evening, while at dinner, he was suddenly at tacked with a shortness of breath and suffered the most excrutiating pain. H's physician, Dr. Bliss. was immediately summoned and gave him remedies that relieved him very much, causing him to sleep Yesterday Senator Sumner was at the Capitol for a few hours, but had to leave the Senate before its adjournment, and on returning to his residence was again prostrated. He recovered from this attack, but this morning it was renewed and the attendance of his physician required several times during the day. Mr. Sumner has an affection of the heart, brought on by the assault made on him by Representative Brooks, years ago, and his complaint, augina pictorts, is regarded one of great danger. Dr. Bliss states that it will be bsolutely necessary for Mr. Sumner to relinquish his Senatorial duties for the present and give himself up to perfect rest and repose if he expects to

Welcoming Ireland's Extles. The Irishmen of the District of Columbia assembled to-night at Union League Hall for the purpose of taking steps to welcome the Irish exiles, the Washington city Councils having already appropriated \$1,000 for that purpose; and, as the festivities are to be continued until the morning of Ash Wednesday it was questionable among the Irishmen of Washington whether it was proper to invite their fellow countrymen to participate in enjoyments extending into the Lenten seasor. After discussing the subject over three hours it was resolved not to make any formal demonstration, but to unite with the city authorities in welcoming the heroes of Ireland's independence. The Irishmen of the District personated to-night, on a smaller scale, the wrangling of the Celuc population of New York.

Important Suits Before the Supreme Court. The case of Knox against Lee, from Texas, involves the sequestration of property under the Confederate government, and also the legal tender question. It will come up for argument before the Supreme Court early next week. Mr. Pascal appears for plaintiff and Mr. Wills for the defendant. The Approaching Carnival.

This afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, the grand arch erected in honor of the carnival and panning Pennsylvania avenue, near Sixth street, was blown down and shattered into splinters. This was to have been one of the attractions of the carnival celebration, and much labor had been expended in its erection. Fortunately no one was injured, Already the hotels are crowded with strangers every train from the North and West adds hundreds to the visiting population. The avenue has been cleaned from the Treasury to the Capitol gate, and every arrangement has been made to make the fele a grand success. All the government department buildings will be closed on Monday and Tuesday at noon and the entire day on

Residence for the British Commissioners. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, has ded in renting the elegant residence of Mr. Franklin Philp, of this city, on Franklin square, for the use of the British Commissioners to settle the Aisbama claims. The Commissioners are expected to arrive here on Friday next.

The McGarrahae Land Claim The House spent the entire day discussing the famous McGarrahan claim, and at the hour o'clock adjourned without coming to a vote. There was nothing new in the debate beyond what has aiready been made public. The friends of McGarrahan m ade strong arguments in his favor, while the friends of the New Idria Mining Company made out as favorable a case as possible for their side. Each party charged the other with fraud and corruption, and Ben Butler said he believed both of them. It was evident, however, that Ben had a strong leaning toward McGarrahan, though he said he thought the land in dispute belonged to the United States. At all events Butler aid not fail to expose the fraudulent action of the Land Office in defacing the record, which showed that at one Kellogg, of Connecticut, and Loughridge, of lows, tried to correct Butler on this, and in so doing lost their temper, whereupon Ben advised them to keep cool, and intimated that, as he was not an attorney in the interest of either of the parties to the contest, he did not propese to get excited or to lose his temper. This was a sharp thrust at the gentleman active on the part of the New Idria Mining Wendell Phillips was on the floor o the House while Butler was speaking, and seemed to enjoy his sharp, curt replies immensely. The speech of the day was that of Beck, of Kentucky. Beck is a hard-headed Scotchman, of the democratic party, and one of the ablest lawyers on either side of the House. He was for McGarrahan. In the course of his speech he had occasion to refer to the late Secretary Cox. He made the very manly confession that although he was at first very bitter against President Grant for his removal of Cox. vet. learned how Cox sought to serve the New Idria Mining Company, he regarded the act of President Grant in accepting the resignation of Gox as one of the grandest and most honorable of his life. Kerr, of Indiana, who voted for McGarrahan when his case was last before the House, made a bitter speech to-day against him. The case comes up again on Monday.

The Income Tax Repeal. Mr. Hooper, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is considering the propriety of putting to an appropriation bill. He seems to think this is the only chance it will have of passing at this session. It does not seem to have much hope just

Executive. The following nominations were sent to the Senate

to-day:—

E. C. Bryan, Register of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Caivin Brown, Civil Engineer at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California; Captain Charles W. Pickering, on the retired list in the navy to be Commodore on the retired list. Lieutenant Travers H-Sheppard, U. S. N., to be Lieutenant Commander on the retired list.

Fostmasters—Robert C. Taylor, Indiana, Pa.; Noan L. Cloud, Bathbridge, Ga.; Ebenezer Ellis, Bath, N. Y.; J. B. Hallock, Middletown, N. Y.; Francis Brooks, Defiance, Ohio; T. Shurts, Marshalltown, Iowa; E. L. Littie, Independence, Iowa; N. S. Falis, Thomaston, Me.; E. Rowell, Hollowell, Me. to-day:-

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed

the following nominations:-Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru; Joseph P. Reot, Envoy Extraordinary to Chili; R. H., Isabel, Pension Agent at New Orleans; Leanager M. Drury, Pension Agent at Canandaigua, N. Y.; Henry Rives, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fifth District of Virginia; Calvin Brown, Civil Engineer in the Navy at Mare Island, California; Henry Hubben, Consul at Goatemala.

Night Sessions of the Senate. Senate is making such slow progress with the appropriation bills that, in order to get them through, il will be necessary to hold night sessions

Senate the members of that body do not seem to realize that while they are discussing every little item, as if it were a great question of State, the few ng hours of the session are passing speedily

United States Trensury Statement. The balances in the Treasury at the close of busi-

ness to-day were:-Currency \$19,186,000
Gold 99,895,000
Certificates 94,997,000 Weekly Currency Report. The receipts of fractional currency for the week were \$861,000. Shipments-Notes, \$747,738; frac-

tional currency, \$673,227. The Treasurer holds in trust for national bank circulation, \$351,253,000, and for public deposits,

Mutilated notes burned buring the week, \$523,785; bank currency issued therefor, \$432,990; total amount issued therefor, \$3,662,127; outstanding circulation, \$308,585,728.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed,

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

THE LAST LEVEE OF THE SEASON

The Sovereigns in Force at the White Houss-Scores and Incidents - Metropolitan and Country Fashions-The Ladies' Toilets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1871. The third and last levee of the season was held at the White House to-night. Washington is overflowing with strangers who have come to the carnival, and the centre of attraction for them this evening was the President's levee. As soon as the doors were thrown open a mass of men, women and children squeezed and pushed their way along the corriders, through the Red Room and into the Blue, where, if you were so fortunate as to secure a comfortable little nook, you could derive considerable entertainment from watching the long procession as it passed through the door, halting for an instant as one after another was presented to the President and Mrs. Grant. Many of the faces were so unattractive that you were glad to look beyond them to others on which your eye would fain linger. Plain street dresses appeared, and many hats and bonnets were worn, some bedecked in cheap tawdry looking finery, but now and then you saw a dress the shades of which were so artistically blended that it was a perfect study.

MANY AMUSING INCIDENTS

occurred. One reverend-looking gentleman politely asked the President how his family were; another manifested his sympathy by saying, "Well, Mr. President, you have a hard row to hoe." A sharp individdent, you have a hard row to hoe." A sharp individual, who probably has a favor to ask of the President before long, told him that he loaked at least ten years younger than his pictures. The apparent disposition of the crowd was to pause near the array of beauty and elegance around Mrs. Grant, but an usher requested them to pass through into the East Room. Many wistful glances were cast back by ladies as they disappeared through the doorway into the Green Room; and a pretty-faced little woman asked her husband in rather a petulant tone why he was not a Cabinet Minister, Congressman, or even Marshal of the District, so that she could have the privilege of remaining in the Bine Room.

THE GREEN ROOM

presented rather a forsaken appearance in comparison with the others. Still, many lovers of nature turned their eyes for a mement from the pomp and gritter of art to examine the profusion of brilliant fued flowers which peeped from the depths of exquisite stands and trailed over the sides of antique vases. But

THE EAST ROOM
presented a brilliant scene. Among the many magnificent tollels was that of Mrs. Fish, who were a
scarlet and white striped ganze, with duchesse lace
trimmings over white silk, and a headdress of trimmings over white silk, and a white lace, scarlet flowers and wheat.

looked very elegant in white satin, with two rows of green satin points on the bottom, a green and white striped satin overskirt, trimmed with white duchesse lace, and a mass of white tulle gathered about her shoulders.

MRG. VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX
wore a white gros grain, with point lace trimmings
over peach biossom satin; a beautiful pearl neckiace
was clasped around her neck and sprays of tea roses
were fastened at her waist, on her breast and in her

hair.

Mrs. Sharpe wore a light blue silk, with white muslin runle on the bottom of skirt and long muslin overskirt trimmed with fluted ruffles. She wore coral ornaments.

A light blue silk with black thread overskirt and berths formed a cacetral contrast with Mrs. General Fremounts five try hair.

There was an unusually large number of people in attendance, but not so many magnificent toilets as on former occasions. Thus is the last Presidential levee of the season.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SEWATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1871. OBSTRUCTING THE NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO. Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to take up navigation of the Ohio river, prohibiting the further construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, mless it shall be so constructed that the channe span shall have, under said span, a clear headway. at low water, of one hundred feet below the floor eams suspended from the bottom of the posts. Mr Sherman spoke of the interference of the bridge, as now being constructed, with a commerce reaching The matter was one in which half the people of the

The matter was one in which half the people of the United States were interested. The design was merely to stop the construction of the bridge until Congress or the courts could take action. The Board of Engineers had reported that the bridge would undoubtedly be a serious impediment to navigation. What was now asked was to compel the company to crect the bridge one hundred feet above low water mark. Agreed to.

REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely upon Senate bills as follows:—To establish the Western Judicial district of South Carolina; in relation to the United States District Attorney of Louisiana; prescribing the eath to be taken by United States Grand Jurors; to protect the rights of citizens under the constitution; regulating the appointment of interior officers in the civil service.

Also adversely upon House bills:—In relation to the challenge of jurors in United States Courts; relating to writs of error in the Supreme Court, and repealing the several acts relating to the tenure of officers. The latter and the House bill upon the same subject were indefinitely postponed.

The committee, on the motion of Mr. Trumbull, was discharged from the consideration of numerous petitions praying for an amendment to the constitution of the United States recognizing the Christian religion.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in response to petitions from New

religion.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in response to petitions from New York amporters that no seizure or warrant shall be issued except on complaint of the Collector of the district, reported a bil requiring the assent of the Collectors to warrants of seizure in certain cases.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION—ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., offered the follow-

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., offered the following:—
Resolved, That in the present disturbed relations of the governments of the United States and Great Britain we regard the recent appointment of the High Commission for discussing the subjects of difference between them as a highly auspicious event, turnishing a well grounded hope of a speedy, honorable and mutually advantageous settlement of all important matters of controversy and of a contial amity and good feeling between the people of the two countries. That we deem it of high interest to those ends that the Commission should take into consideration the fact that the possession by Great Britain of the northern portion of the Continent of North America, stretching from the northern boundary of the United States to the frozen ocean, is in its very nature an obstacle to the permanent barrown of the two governments and a standing incitement to persons auxious to involve them in war. And we therefore carriestly recommed that the Commission may, in any settlement suggested by them, emburse the cession to the United States of so much at least of anch British possessions as ife to the westward of Hudson Bay and the mato channels connecting it with the Arctic Oceans and the outlet of Lake Superior, with the right to free navigation through the navigable waters to the Atlantic and Westers and the mato channels connecting it with the Arctic Oceans.

and the outlet of Lake Superior, with the right to free navigation through the navigable waters to the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.

Mr. Howard asked the unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., objected.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PATERY LAWS.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn., introduced a bill to amend the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights. It provides that that part of the act of July 8, 1870, which requires that applications by assignees for the reissue of letters of patent shall be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors of discoverers, if tiving, shall not apply to patents issued or assigned prior to July 8, 1870, Referred to the Committee on Patents.

The Legislative, executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Various amendments of minor import were acted upon, including one for a general increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus and other efficers in the Executive Department, which, after a lengthy discussion, was rejected—ayes 20, nays 20.

Upon the bull being reported from the Committee

next week. Smators are just as much disposed to of the Whole the amendments previously adortalk now as they were at the beginning of the Session. There being no limit to debate in the lation of the indical salaries and touching next

of the whole the amendments previously adopted were concurred in, excepting those upon which special votes were requested, including the regulation of the judicial salaries and touching pardons as evidence in the Court of Claims. The latter repeats the provision of law making the possession of a pardon an evidence of disloyalty.

Mr. Edmunds, fred.) of Vt., said the impression conveyed in yesterday's debate that the exclusion of rebel cetten claimants from the Court of Claims left them without a remedy was erroneous. They could come to Congress.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., said under the practice in the Court of Claims the exclusion was not of all persons who took the amnesty oath, but these who specifically accepted a pardon. In establishing the court Congress had distinctly provided that none but leval men should be admitted to it. The same distinction on pension rolls should be made in cotton cases.

in cotton cases.

Mr. BAYARD, (dect.) of Del., regretted that the Senator from New York (Mr. Conking) still sought to keep up the lines of demarcation occasioned by the war. For himself he preferred to see such differences extinguished as between citizens of a common context.

without disposing of the bill the Senate, at a quarter to five o'clock, after a short executive se adjourned till eleven o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENT ATIVES.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. LOUGHRIDGE in the chair, on the Army Appropria-

Loughribge in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, in relation to the national cemeteries.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House, The Northwestern boundary Line.

The Committee next took up a bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the President to co-operate with the government of Great Britain in the appointment of a joint commission in accordance with the plan and estimates of Brigadier General Humpheys, of the Corps of Engineers, for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions between the Lake of the Woods and Rocky Mountains, and an appropriation of \$100,000 annually for the expense of the Work.

Mr. Swann, (dem.) of Md., member of the Committee expense of the work.

Mr. Swann, (dem.) of Md., member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the object of the bill and the fact that it was recommended by the President in his message to Congress. He said that very great anxiety was felt by public officers and agents of the United States at Pembina in reference to the probability of collisions that might take place at any time while the boundary line was unsettled and in abeyance.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Com-

reference to the probability of collisions that might take piace at any time while the boundary line was unsettled and in abeyance.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, while admitting the importance of the work, predicted that more than two millions would be expended on it. He wished to ask the attention of the House to the question whether it proposed to arrest the free and unimited disposition to appropriate money on the largest possible scale for everything that was recommended. He did not desire to be continually complaining of estimates, but he thought that his friends would not have very well to see the aggregate of appropriations at the close of this session. The committee which he represented had omitted nothing in its power to cut down the estimates, but if the House desired, after all, to go to the country at the close of this session with appropriations of twelve millions more than at the close of last session, and would take the responsibility of it, he had nothing further to say, except that he and the Committee on Appropriations had done all in their power to keep down the appropriations.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., remarked that Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., remarked that

ess had been appropriating seventy-five thou-deliars a year for this work for the last fifteen Mr. Dawes repeated the remark, and said that now it turned out that after fitteen years of such

now it turned out that after fitteen years of such appropriations it had been discovered that the engineers had made a misgo, and that the whole work had to be gone over again.

Mr. RANES, (rep.) chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated the necessity for the work, so as to prevent future collisions on that subject between American citizens and the subjects of Great Britain. Even if it should cost two millions, would the House on that account replaced up a such boms. the House on that account refuse to run such boundary line? Certamly not. If it cost twenty millions or a hundred millions the work would have to be done. No such consideration could be justly urged. But it would cost no such sum as his colleague (Mr. Dawes) had stated. The President had incorned the House that the expenditure would not formed the House that the expenditure would not exceed three hundred thousand, and the bill only appropriated one hundred thousand to commence If a single dollar were expended more than was absolutely necessary the responsibility would be on the Executive. They must believe that the Executive in the performance of his duty would expend no more money than was necessary to carry

expend no more money than was necessary to carry out the work.

After some further discussion the committee rose, and the two fulls, the Array Appropriation bill and the bill for running the Northwestern boundary line, were reported to the House.

The Army Appropriation bill was then passed.
The bill for running the Northwestern boundary line went over as the unfaitshed business, Mr. Dawes desiring to make some further remarks.

The House proceeded, at half-past twelve o'clock, to the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim. The committee recommends the passage of a joint resolution declaring that William McGarrahan is not entitled to the relief prayed for in his petition, and that the the relief prayed for in his petition, and that the minutee be discharged from a further considera Mr. BINGEAM, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the com-

with a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to William McGarrahan a daplicate of a patent for the tract of land, it being neid that a patent was signed by President Lincoln and recorded in the Land Office, which was improvely eroad or multisted. perly erased or mutilated.

Mr. Perlers, (rep.) of Me., who made the majority

report, made an argument in its support, going over the whole history of the case, which he charover the whole history of the case, which he characterized as a romance of rascality.

Mr. Cook, (rep.) of ill., another member of the Judiciary Committee, gave his views of the case. The adoption of the majority report would actually give the property to the New Idria Mining Company, and he believed that it could be demonstrated to a certainty that that company was not entitled to it, as it had gene on property to which it knew that there was an adverse claim of title; but the act allowing mining claims to be located expressly excepted such land as there was any controversy about or any adverse claim set up to. The company was, therefore, a mere trespasser on lands belonging to the United States. His proposition was that the President of the United States should take possession of the property and put it up for public sale, either as a whole or in such quantities as he might deem best, and that the proceeds shall be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. Peress offered an amendment to Mr. Cook's proposition, a provise that it shall not interfere with

The previous question was moved and seconded, and the House then, at forty-five min. tes past four o'clock P. M., adjourned.

THE PRESCH RELIEF FIND.

scribed.

Contribution of \$10,000 in Gold from San Francisco-Nearly \$100,000 Alrendy Sub-

The splendid gift of \$10,000 in gold was received yesterday from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, in relation to which the following despatches have passed between the two cities:-CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman Committee on Reise

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman Committee on Relief Fund;—
The Chamber of San Francisco having appointed a committee to collect contributions for the relief of the suffering French people, I have now to inform you that I have sent a cleerappine transfer through the Bank of California for \$10,000 in goid as the amount thus far collected from our citizens, and request that you will have this sum invested in food and forwarded by the government vessel for distribution in France. On behalf of the committee I would ask that your agents in France be informed that California sympathizes carnestly with the sufferings of the people, and would have made direct shipments to them, but believe that through your organization large and more speedy relief will be afforded.

Chairman French Relief Committee.

The following was immediately sent in repny:

The following was immediately sent in reply:-C. ADOLPH LOW, Chairman French Relief Committee, S.

Francisco, Cal:

New York sends her thanks to San Francisco for the prompt and generous contribution. Your noble State is never backward in works of mercy and humanity.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL,

Chairman New York Committee.

Ar. Lanier, the treasurer of the fund, makes the following announcement:

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee. \$69,913

By Produce Exchange Committee. 15,045

WAMAN SUFFRAGE IN MISSOURI

The Would-be Voters Snubbed by the State Senate-Advised to Apply to the Courts for Redress. St. Louis, Feb. 17, 1871.

The State Senate committee to whom was referred a memorial from the female suffragists, asking the Legislature to urge C ongress to submit a sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution, reported as

amendment to the federal constitution, reported as follows:—
That masminch as the ladies claim they have a right to vote under the constitution of the United States and that it will be held and enforced by the courts, therefore the ladies are respectfully referred to the United States courts for the enforcement of their rights.

FIRE IN POSTCHESTER.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1871. At ten A. M. to-day widow Schureman Halstead's fine mansion, at Oriental Point, Mamaroneck, was, with its contents, completely destroyed by fire. Loss over \$20,000; partially insured. The fire enginated from a bester.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Parliamentary Debates on the Colonial Crisis.

Fishing Interests.

WHAT NOVA SCOTIA SAYS AND WANTS.

Material Necessities and the Commercial Situation.

HALIFAX, Feb. 18, 1871. On the resumption of the debate on the fisheries question in the Nova Scotia Parliament, Mr. Purdy poke against the government amendment to Mr. Hill's resolution. Several members were against it. Attorney General Wilkins closed the debate.

The House divided and the amendment was carried-30 to 3-Messrs. Purdy, Pineo and Hill voting 'no." The following is the amendment as it was

Whereas the fisheries of Nova Scotla were by whereas the isheries of Nova Scotia were by imperial statute transferred to the control of the Cahadian Legislature without the consent of the people of the Province and whereas it appears that her Majesty hath appointed a High Commission, composed of British and American statesmen, to negotiate with Commissioners of the United States of America in reference to certain differences existing between Great Britain and said United States, respecting alleged voiations of United States, respecting alleged violations of neutrality on the part of Great Britain during the secent civil war in America, and also in respect to the American fisheries, on which Commission these Provinces and other maritime colonies are entirely

mrepresented.

Resolved, therefore, That this House cannot contemplate said Commission without serious apprehension in respect to the invaluable coast fisheries of the maritime colonies, and consider it their duty to the fishermen and other inhabitants of those colonies to enter a most solemn protest against said fisheries being transferred to any foreign Power without the consent of the people of said colonies, or being in any manner sacrificed to imperial or Canadian interests.

Resolved, That the Lieutenant Governor be re-

anadian interests. Resolved, That the Lieutenant Governor be re-pectally requested to transmit copies of this resospectfully requested to transmit copies of this resolution to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonies and his Excellency, the Governor General of Canada.

Trade and Navigation Returns-Imports from England and Commerce with the West Indies-What the Colony Gives to and Takes from the United States.
OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 18, 1871.

The trade and navigation returns for the year endng June, 1870, were laid before Parliament to-day. The papers show an increase over the previous year in the general trade of the country both in exorts and imports, and consequently in the revenue and shipping. The largest increase in importations has been from Great Britain, being some three millions in excess of last year. From the British and foreign West Indies the returns show an increase of over twenty-tarce per cent. There is also some i crease in imports from France and from the pi vinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Islan winces of Newfondiand and Frince Edward Island. With the United States, while the sum total of trade in imports and exports has increased by upwards of \$4,500,600, the whole increase has been in exports to that country, the imports from it having, on the contrary, fallen off. A comparative statement of imports from and exports to the United States for the years referred to is as follows:—
188-69—1mports.

1868-69-Imports. \$25,477,975 1868-69-Exports 27,846,461 1869-70-Imports 24,728,166 Decrease in imports..... injuriously, affected by the abrogation of the recip-rocity treaty. The aggregate amount of trade be-tween the two countries has been pretty steadily injuriously, affected by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. The aggregate amount of trade between the two countries has been pretty steadily maintained, and, indeed, increased, while the relative proportions as importer and exporter have been reversed, the United States, under the Reciprocity treaty, having as a general rule been larger exporters to the British North American provinces, while Canada has, since the abrogation of the treaty, imported less from the United States and exported to that country considerably more. The value of foreign goods passing through the United States in 1809-70, under bonds to Canadian importers, as direct consignees, was \$11,593,495. This amount, which is little more than one-little of our importations from sea, and about one-seventh of our gross importations, represents goods in transitu, through the neighborfug country, to posts in Ontario and Quebec, from which alone returns upon this point have been received. The marking provinces, having ports of their own open all the year, do an increasarily require the intervention of imerican scaports to carry on their foreign trade in winter, and hence the returns in question may be considered in great measure, if not wholly, inapplicable to their circumstances. The value of the goods actually purchased in bond in the United States for Canadian markets during the same period was nearly \$3,000,000, snowing an aggregate amount of transit trade through that country to the impor-

was nearly \$3,000,000, snowing an aggregate amount of transit trade through that country to the importers in Canada exceeding \$14,500,000.

The Military Guarantee The removal of the British troops and the defence

of the country was discussed On the motion of Sir A. T. Galt for the correspon dence respecting the mission of Hon. A. Campbell dence respecting the mission of Hon. A. Campbell when the Fenian raid took place, Sir George E. Cartier remarked that the papers to be brought down would contain an assurance from the imperial government that the withdrawal of the troops was intended only for times of peace, and that England would still hold it her duty to defend Canada as a portion of the British empire.

THE MEETING OF THE WATERS.

The High Tide and the Rain Storm-The River Fronts-Effect of the Tide and Storm Along West and South Streets-Accident at the Staten Island Ferry-The Basements Along the River Inundated With Water.

The high tide and the rain storm caused consider. able inconvenience yesterday to many of the merchants and dealers along West street. The tide, though very high, was not up to the mark reached during the equinoctial storm of September last; yet many of the basements along the street, up as far a Canal street, were so flooded by water that a suspension of business became necessary, while the rain pouring down in torrents from about halfpast ten A. M. till near two o'clock in the afternoon, food the basements and cellars in West street, but the principal one is that all this part of the street s built on "made ground," and when the tide set in blob the water oozes up and the sewers emptying into the river become filled. And this is especially so in those cellars where the flooring is neglected while in those where the flooring is properly attended to no inconvenience whatever, either from high tides or rain storms, is experienced.

ALONG THE NORTH BIVER FRONT, except in a few basements near Fulton street, no rouble was caused to business houses beyond the stoppage of work in the streets in consequence of the rain. In those streets, such as Water, Washington or Greenwich streets, where the basements are in many instances, in a flithy condition, and are tenanted by those of the lowest class, the heavy fall of rain caused much damage and trouble, owing to there being no efferts made to guard against it. During the forencon, while the wind blew almost a hurricane, all efforts made by sailors and ship hands were unavailing to continue at work. The ferryboats during the same hours had a rough time in making their trips, and were tossed about here and there on the river, causing much uneasiness to passengers, especially during the time the fog lasted in the afternoon. Peuestrians along the streets and in those ever-crowded parts of the city, such as Washington and Fulton Markets, and the crossings at the principal thoroughfares, were obbliged to wade through the siush ankie-deep. The little crossing-sweepers piled their trade lively, with the usual unheeded appeal for the penny, but were anted by those of the lowest class, the heavy fall of UNABLE TO COMBAT THE SLUSH.

Wagons dragged along laboriously through the pools of water in the streets, and there was more than oridnary confusion in the down town streets from the entanglement of all sorts of vehicles. Only one accident occurred, as far as could be learned, from the high tide, and that was at the Staten lainnd ferry, foot of Whitehall street, where, as the Middletown was consing into the slip from her seven o'clock A. M. trip, she steered right into the bridge, breaking it in a distance of about four seet, and thus causing the fall of the framework which supported it. The casuse of the accident is said to be ewing te the stopping of the engine on the centre, the enginee being therefore unable to stop the engine. Fortunately there was only one man on the bridge at the time of the accident, and he, a newsman named Martin Keep, had his leg crushed badly. Had the accident occurred a service of the afternoon, after the rain had ceased, the sun shone out pleasantly, and at four o'clock the effect was perceptible along the wharves, and even the was perceptible along the wharves, and even the basements that had been overflown. The street also were much more endurable for pedestrians.

ANARCHY IN ARKANSAS.

Politicians Rushing the State New Jersey's "Heathen Chinee" and Into Rebellion.

The Joint High Commission and the | The Attempt to Impeach the Governor Resisted.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE PROCLAIMED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1871. The Avalanche (Little Rock) special says:-"The roll was called in the Senate this morning, thirteen being present. Immediately afterwards the Managers of Governor Clayton's impeachment case appeared at the door. The Sergeant-at-Arms at first refused them admittance, but on their insisting he finally admitted them, and announced their presence and desire to communicate with the Senate. The President responded that they could not be received, as the Senate was not in session, and a motion to call the House would be decided out of order.

Mr. Carroll insisted on the President's putting the motion, and said it was a trick to prevent the mana gers from proclaiming the impeachment of the Governor.

Some wrangling took place, when a motion was put to adjourn until to-morrow, which was carried, thus preventing an official announcement of the

impeachment.

A message was read in the House to-day from the Governor, dated yesterday, stating that he had been unofficially informed of articles of impeachment being preferred against him and the adoption of a resolution suspending him from office. He had been advised to take charge of the State government by force. The best talent informed him that he could not be suspended until regular articles of impeach. orce. The best talent informed min that he had not be suspended until regular articles of impeaci

force. The best talent informed him that he could not be suspended until regular articles of impeachment were drawn up and presented to the Senate and he officially notified of the same. When that was done he would readily surrender his office. Governor Howard moved that the message be rejected, which was carried by a vote of 42 to 32. In the Supreme Court the new Chief Justice McClure and associate Justice Searles issued a writ in the quo warrando case of Lieutenant Governor Johnson, returnable to-morrow, when the case will be tried. It is generally conceded that the Court will deed to oust Johnson by a mockery trial.

The Governor had the stairways leading to the executive room guarded and will declare martial law. It is understood that Johnson is preparing to call out the militia and proclaim himsel Governor.

The Little Rock Republican says:—The organization is for the avowed purpose of inaugurating a rebeilion and turning the State over to the democracy, composed of the Old Ku Klux klan and White Chamelias, which organization is being perfected in this city. Governor Brown, in council with the democrats, assured them of the assistance of the filth and scum of Tennessee. Meetings have been held during the last three days, the object being resistance to the law. Distinguished Confederate generals were at the meetings, and if the meetings are then continued there will not be thirteen minutes between the leaders and eternity when the trap falls. A mistake was made before in not declaring martial law; it will not occur again. Brethren, please take notice and act accordingly. Our friends in the country are requested to be ready for service, which a may be required at any time. If the State must be held by bloodshed, it will be. The present time is as good as any other. This is not idle talk.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The National Policy Towards the Belligerents or the Continent-Assault and Defence of the Ministry-The Naval Supremacy Assured.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 18, 1871. The debate in the House of Commons last night on the subject of the policy toward the beiligerents on the Continent-the preliminary points of which I reported to the HERALD by cable telegram-became very animated and general subsequent to the transmission of my despatch.

The prevailing tone of the as emblage was tha England's weak hesitancy had lost her the respect of both belligerents, and invited an early war for her own existence.

Premier Gladstone recapitulated the negotiations at St. Petersburg, which, he said, had been fruitlessly made to depend upon Lord Lyons' withdrawal He said that he believed magnanimity on the part of the Germans at the present point of the struggle would beneat not only France and Europe, but Ger

The subject here dropped, and a discussion ensued upon the naval administraton, during which Mr. Gladstone again addressed the House in defence of the Admiralty, asserting "that during Mr. Childers administration nearly two millions of taxation were saved to the country and the maritime supremacy

THE SPANISH PARLIAMENT.

Election Day for the Kingdom and the Colonies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 18, 1871. I am able to communicate to the HERALD by cable telegram to-day the important facts-citizen and social-that the Spanish elections are to be held or the 8th of March and the Cortes will meet on the 3d

The Correspondencia says:-"The elections for Deputies to the Cortes will shortly be held in Porto Rico and Cuba."

ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18, 1871. Arrived, ship Emma, from New Orleans, January 12. with 2.159 bales of cotton.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Captive White Child Among the Alaska Indians-Indian Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1871. The captain and crew of the schooner Forest King, vrecked in Barclay Sound, while en route from Honolulu to Port Gamble, have arrived at Victoria They saw a white child, supposed to be the daughter of the captain of the barque John Bright, wrecked there two years since, captive among the Indians.
F. R. Rupp, a German, was murdered by Indians, near Anaheim, Los Angelos county, last week.
Arizona advices are flied with Indian outrages. Arizona advices are inter-with infinite outrages.

Colonel Woolsey is preparing to lead a party of one hundred men against the Indians in Pima county.

The mining news from all quarters is especially encouraging, particuly from the Bradshaw district, to which there is a regular stampede.

THE FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Contributes \$10,000 to the French Relief Fund. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1871.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman Committee of French Relief:—
The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco having appointed a committee to collect contribu-

tions for the relief of the suffering French people, have now to inform you that I have sent a tele graphic transfer through the Bank of California for ten thousand dollars in gold, as the amoust thus far collected from our citizens, and request that you will have the sum invested in food and forward by the government vessel for distribution in France. On behalf of the committee I would ask that your agents in France be informed that California sympathizes earnestly with the suferings of the people, and would have made direct shipments to them, but oelieve that through your organization large and more speedy renef will be afforded.

C. ADOLPH LCW,
Chairman French Relief Committee, San Francisco, Cai:

New York sends her thanks to San Francisco for her prompt and generous contribution. Your noble State is never backward in works of mercy and humanity.

Chairman New York Committee. graphic transfer through the Bank of California for

Chairman New York Co Seven Hundred Dollars Contributed by Mrs.

John Drew, of Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1871. The matines this afternoon at Mrs. John Drew's Arch street theatre in aid of the French Relief Fund netted \$700. The money will be expended for flour, which will be forwarded to France by the government steamer from New York.

A CELESTIAL JURILEE.

His New Year's Celebration.

How the Festival Was Observed Yesterday by the Belleville Colony-The Dress, Religion, Manners and Customs of Captain Hervey's Children of the Sun-Charley Ming's Chopsticks and Sugar-Emothered Plums-Interesting Holiday Correspondence.

Yesterday was a big day in China and among the children of the Sun without as well as within the great wall of Pekin. It was the Celestials' New Year's Day—the 4,319th anniversary—according to Chinese reckoning. It is also known as the restivat washermen at Captain Hervey's laundry at Belleville, of course, kept their national lestival. The location of the laundry, as well as the establishmens itself, has already been described in the Herald, and it is merely necessary to repeat that is is situated within rifleshot of the somniferous village on the opposite bank of the picturesque Passale river and within stone's throw of the Jersey City Waterworks, which, en passant, it may be stated, are now running splendidly, according to the assertion of the chief engineer. Passing up the court yard of the laundry the visitor was broughs to a halt by the sentinel on guard and his business

had a wondrous effect on his bearing when uttered by the reporter, and he forthwith, as requested, started in quest of the gentleman in charge, Mr. Van Vorst. The latter soon made his appearance

Van Vorst. The latter soon made his appearance and remarked that it would afford him the utmost pleasure to give an y information in his power to the Heral to reject any information in his power to the Heral to reject any information in his power to the Heral to reject comes along who wrote. That Bartol of LES about me Pil wring his nose or ne'll wring mine, one or the other." The individual whose nasal organ was thus referred to he a scribe attached to the two-cent twinkier who visited the laundry some weeks ago, and strained every imaginative nerve to make a sensation out of a training fistic sette among a few of the Chinamen.

"You would like to see Charley Ming and his boys? Certainly, sir; come along," said Mr. Van Vorst, and he led the way up stairs to the froming room, where, after a few minutes' delay, came Charley is the chef among his fellows, is quite an intellectual Chinaman and acts as interpreter as well as foreman. He acquired considerable knowledge of English during six or seven years' residence in San Francisco prior to his coming East. Since his arrival at Belleville he has purchased and ordinarily wears a suit of "Melican man's" clothes, but yesterday, in amon of the great festival, he returned to first principles and assumed

Assumed

THE NATIONAL COSTUME.

His dress was neither as showy nor as grotesque as that worn by some of his countrymen. He wore a blue cloth blouse, cut very loose, and loose trousera. His feet, which are quite small, were encased m a very handsomely gotten up pair of Chinese shoes, with pointed, upturned toes, inch thick leather and wootlen soles and uppers of velvet and satin embroidered in bright colored sike. All his companions wore shoes of the same description and other garments in like manner. After a cordual saturation he led the way into his private apartment,

original salutation he led the way into his private apartment,

A LIGHT, CHRERY CHAMBER

off the workroom. In one corner was a neatly appointed bed, enclosed with mosquito netting; near by a large writing desk, covered with Chinese books, papers, manuscripts and calendars. The walls were adorned with views of Chinese mountain and rural scenery, as well as other pictures, and on all sides neatness and scrupulous cleanliness were strikingly apparent. At the further end of the foom in a corner stood Charye's visitors' table, which was loaded with all sorts of Chinese condiments and conjectionery. The celestial host picked up a pair of chopsticks and insisted upon his visitors partaking of his good things. He was especially proud of his sugar-smorthered blums and limes. Over against the wall hung a picture supposed to represent

Over against the wall hung a picture supposed to represent

GOODNESS AND PLENTY.

There were two figures—one, strangely enough, a red-mouthed devil; and the other a round, very plainp, semi-nude feminine. After discussing charley's plums and a tiny cup of tea, prepared Chinese fashion, his Heraldic guest proceeded to interview him on the subject of his national celebration. The observance of the lestival commenced on Friday at noon, when Charley and Company laid aside their smoothing trons and abandoned themselves to the pleasures of the joyous season, The observance continues till Tuesday. Ad unferim the Observance of the proposed themselves to the pleasures of the joyous season, The observance continues as the foliation as the plain of the Sun, they do not forget to carry out the religious as well as the secular part of the programme. Accordingly yesterday morning, after perferming their abintions and getting on their choicest garments, they repaired to the refectory, and in front of Their Josh's ALTAB assembled in groups, according to their age and

assembled in groups, according to their age and position, and made their devotional bows in much the same style that the Sultan is saluted by his subjects. Their prayers are offered up silently, and, indeed their whole

cts. Their prayers are offered up silently, and, indeed, their whole worship is conducted with scrippious silence. "Church" ever, they then went on with the secular part, as briefly described above. Their food yesterday was entirely vegetables and truit, ment not being allowed by the Confucian doctrine on New Year's day proper.

Out of a pigeon nole in his desk Chartie grew a bundle of pink paper slips covered with Ghinese caligraphy. These were letters congratulatory of the "Happy New Year" which he had received from his celestial confirmedes during the day. These notes he termed, in Chinese, "hap-gee."

A CLISSTIAL LETTER FROM NORTH ADAMS. Some days ago Mr. Nung sent a letter to his friend Chartie sing, chief of the Chinamen at North Adams, Mass., inviting them to come on and spend the New Year with them at Believille. The following is the reply of Mr. Sing, as read by Chartie Nung to the Heraald reporter yesterday.—

CHA CHING CHA—Yag ist hong choo foo fung chow yung ga lee. Joss ha ya ching choo foo siane wung fa fang. Yu ya ching cha loco fooo fung ving yang then yang yung-alow.

CHARLEY SING.

ya ching cha loco loco lung value.

CHARLEY SING.

Precly translated into English this extraordinary epistic reads as follows:

NORTH ADAMS, Feb. 15, 1871.

My DEAR CHARLIE—I wish you a happy New Year. I can't go myself, am too basy—can't spare the time. I hope you are well. I will come to see you by and by.

CHARLIE SING.

Before leaving the reperter was escorted to the main assembly room, at one end of which was the "attar"—a table laid out in the same manner as the one in Charlie's room, loaded with all sorts of Chinese preserves and confections. In the centre was a vessel filled with tapers, a few of which burned slowly. with a faint lurid light. This was represented to be

burned slowly, with a faint lurid light. This was represented to be

CHINESE INCENSE.

From this table the guest is required, out of courtesy, to partake. Against the wall was a painting comprising a group of figures, the central one being "THE BIG JOSH,"

as Charlie termed it. The figure is that of a crowned king gorgeously tobed and surrounded with soldiers and emblems of war. While the visitors were examining the "altar" and its features a group of four Chinamen smashed music (Heaven save the mark i) out of two immense brass kettle drams, a huge gong and a pair of massive brass cymbals.

Mr. Van Vorst stated, as the reporter was about to leave, that the Chinamen had become very proficient at their calling and gave entire satisfaction. They and the females (of whom a large number still remain in the laundry) had thus far getten along wondrous well. Te the original sixty-eight fourteen more had arrived since. One had died, leaving eighty-one now in the place.

BURKES SPEECH.

The American News Company have just issued in

beautiful form a pamphlet which is sure to have a wide circulation. It is the speech delivered by Thomas Francis Burke, one of the recently released Irish State prisoners, before he was sentenced to be "hung, drawn and quartered" for complicity in the movement to upset English military authority in Ireland. Mr. Burke, who, in the Irish revolutionary attempt of 1887, held the rank of general, and in that capacity rejected credit on his native, and won considerable reputation in his adopted country, delivered from the dock in the court in which he was tried for "treason-felony" a speech his native, and won considerable reputation in his adopted country, delivered from the dock in the court in which he was tried for "treason-felony" a speech which will live longer than the memory of the British empire. It will be the text fer Irish students of rhetoric for years to come, and will do mere to raise up enemies to England in every land where Ireland's story is known than anything ever written. Boys in the national, or rather English, schools of the Green Isle though compelled to sing "God Save the Queen," will, when they read this manly and magnificent speech make melody in their hearts, to the tune of God save Ireland. It is scarcely, if anything, inferior to the celebrated speech of Robert Emmett, and as an impromptu effort stands unrivalled. Burke's indictment of English rule in Ireland in this speech has cost the British millions of dollars, and in the future will prove a most effective though quiet weapon against that monarchy. The speech, with its accompanying explanations, will be eagenly received by Irish nationalists, as it should, and considered especially welcome at this moment of excellence in Fenian ranks. Owing to the repressive action of the British government the speech was never before published in tuit in this country, and consequently the pamphiet is which it is contained will have an interest for other than Irish readers.